Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1802. [No. 437.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 1 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls.	Soap in boxes,
Cherry Bounce in barrels.	Candles do.
Sugar in bls.	Chocolate do.
Gin in cases,	Hyson skin Tea in chests.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which, are

Chintzes,	Calicoes,
Bombazets,	Chintz Shawls,
Durants,	Flag Handkerfs.
Calimancoes,	Check do.
German Dowlass,	Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheeting,	Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,
3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
May 1 *Auctioneer.*

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.
March 20. d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the George and Paul Sieman, via Baltimore—a part of their
SPRING GOODS,
which they are now opening for sale. They daily expect the remainder of their goods by the Union from London, and the United States from Liverpool.

May 1. d2w eo2w 2aw2w

I have just received and offer for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.
April 7. d

LANDING

From on board the schooner Alert, at Vowell's wharf, and for sale,
1600 bushels Lisbon Salt, suitable for packing fish,
55 boxes fresh Lemons,
9 baskets Oranges,
49 boxes Soap,
13 do. Chocolate excellent quality,
10 do. 8 by 10 Window Glass,
8 crates Glass Ware assorted.

Alex. Henderson & Co.
Who have for sale,
20,000 lbs. fine St. Domingo Coffee, entitled to drawback; and a few cases of Callender's best Cheese, of a quality rarely to be met with.

May 3. d

Philadelphia Bar Iron,

A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand, and if the subscriber meets with encouragement in the sale, he will endeavor to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of
WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,
And
COARSE SALT,
fit for the fisheries, to sell.

A Lot or two to rent for five years, in the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.
5th mo. 3d. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial } TEAS,
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and humhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3. d

FOR SALE,

At Cottom and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,
THE GLOSSER:
Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24. d

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,
THE GLOSSER:
A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.
Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr. John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.
April 24. d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,
OBSERVATIONS
AND
DOCUMENTS,
Relative to a Calumny circulated
By JOHN BROWN,
A member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky,
To the prejudice of
ELISHA I. HALL,
of Frederick county, Virginia.
April 24. d

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
At public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground, situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of which lot several divisions are made for house lots to accommodate purchasers, a plan of which will be shewn on the day of sale. One fourth of the money it is expected will be paid down, the balance in twelve months, with interest: Also, security therefor will be taken by a deed of trust on the properey, and the lots so purchased will be then conveyed by good deeds, by

DAVID HENLEY.
April 24. d

Virginia, to wit:
Fairfax county, April 19th, 1802.

IT having been discovered, that ruinous delays have lately prevailed in the business of this court, owing to the greater part of the attornies practising here, being absent, attending the sessions of the courts held for the District of Columbia—therefore it is ordered, that no suit, or other business, shall, after the next quarterly court to be held for this county, be continued on account of the non-attendance of any attorney; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the public newspapers, printed in the town of Alexandria, for one week, and also posted at the door of the Court-House of this county, for the information of the several suitors.

From the Minutes of the Court,
A copy—Test,
WM. MOSS, C. F. C.
May 1. d6t‡

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cottom & Stewart,
A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7. d

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,
Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with cargo of excellent
SALT
For the Fisheries.
ALSO, A FEW
Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liverpool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.
April 8. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Sale of valuable Lots by Auction.

THE sale of Lots near the Powder House, advertised by Wm Wilson and John Potts, to have taken place this day is postponed to SATURDAY the 8th inst. precisely at two o'clock in the afternoon, and if not all sold on that day, the sale will be continued on Monday 10th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. THOMAS MOORE,
May 6 Auctioneer.

For NORFOLK,

The fast sailing and well accommodated Schooner,
Margaret Fingey,
JOB PALMER, Master;
For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, at Merchants' wharf,
Who has for sale, on board said schooner,
Coarse and fine Salt.
May 7. — d

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of
French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,
Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at the lower end of Prince street,
15 jars best quality Tamarinds,
And a quantity of
Fresh Limes and Lemons.
April 27. d

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the schooner John, on the 2d inst. a Negro man named *Hugh*, bout 5 feet 3 inches high: his dress is uncertain. Whoever will return him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

THOS. TUPMAN.
May 6. d4t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing under the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and Co. will expire by contract on the first day of next April: all those indebted thereto are respectfully solicited to call and pay their balances, and such as have claims against said firm will please present them for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he purposes carrying on business, as usual, in the same place, and will be thankful for a continuance of their custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.
March 11. d

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of soal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
For sale by
J. GARDNER LADD.
March 16. d

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 25.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Mr. Rutledge's Speech continued.)

The district judge in Rhode-Island was appointed circuit judge, and Mr. Greene was appointed district judge. On the 4th day of March Mr. Greene took his seat in the senate—the friends of the administration objected to his keeping it—they said he was a judge, as appeared by the journals of the senate—they here made a complete recognition of his apoointment as judge, and he vacated his seat—after getting home he received his commission, in which the blanks had been filled with the words *circuit judge* instead of district judge. Mr. Greene enclosed his commission to the executive in a letter most profoundly respectful, and requested the errors of the clerk in the department of state might be corrected, and his commission made to conform to the appointment, as recorded on the senatorial journal. To this letter which was in highly respectful terms, the president would not deign to have any answer given; he pocketed Mr. Greene's commission and placed another gentleman in his office—this is a history of the appointment of Mr. Greene, and the manner in which the president "corrected the procedure." To my friend from New-York, (Mr. Morris) who some days past adverted to the president's system of persecution, the honorable gentleman from Virginia says he is so ignorant of the existence of any such system that he cannot conceive what is alluded to—and my friend from North Carolina (Mr. Henderson) who spoke of the destructive spirit which had mounted in the whirlwind and now directs the storm against one half of the community, he charges with having winged his flight into the regions of fancy—and tells us the spirit he sees is a *mere spirit* thin as air, and without real form or substance. Sir, my honorable friend from North Carolina is under no magical delusion; the spirit he noticed is a gigantic spirit, and with a giant's size unites a giant's appetite; it attacks the independence of mind and violates the right of opinion; it establishes a mental tyranny; tampers with integrity and poisons morals; it has arranged one half of the community against the other; it denounces as a "*sect*" in our country all those whom the illustrious Washington took to his confidence and invested with his favor. It establishes boards of inquisition to know how men who are in office voted at the last election, and if they did not then subserve the views of the ruling party they are stript of their offices. Many of the proscribed are veterans of seventy six; they wasted their youth and their substance in fighting our revolutionary battles, and as a small reward for great services they had offices given to them by the distinguished Washington. Most of those who had been appointed by him, this destroying spirit has turned adrift, and to those who are not yet destroyed it gives (in the New Haven reply) the promise of Polypheme to Ulysses, and says "you shall be devoured last." This is the spirit, sir, against which my friend from N. Carolina has raised his voice, and if the honorable gentleman from Virginia will appeal to the wives and children of ninety or a hundred meritorious men who have been hurled from office to make way for those who are willing without examination to yield a blind support to ministerial measures, to sing Hozannus to the president, and bend to his will as the ozier does to the breeze; I say, sir, if he will appeal to the wives and children of those gentlemen, who have been degraded, disgraced, and reduced to want as far as it was in the power of the executive to degrade and reduce them, they will tell him this is a spirit of substance, and not thin as air. Fatigued by its labors we now see this great spirit resting on its club; it no longer dispatches its victims as heretofore by batches, but, as strength and appetite return, proscriptions are continued though in detail. Since the meeting of congress there have been many dismissals; in the last week only I heard of that of a meritorious officer who is an aged and war worn soldier. To this gentleman, who had grown grey in the service of his country, general Washington gave an office which might cheer the evening of his days; the duties of it were discharged with industry and fidelity. He has been a useful citizen; he has thirteen children, and most of them are daughters the eldest has scarcely numbered 18 years, and the youngest not more than eight months. This gentleman has been placed on the proscribed list; not, sir, because he had been negligent of any of his duties, but because some of those hands which (as it has been modestly said) burst open the doors of honor and confidence, were widely stretched out for rewards; to give them loaves and fishes, they have been taken from the support of this numerous and lovely family. Sir, there not only exists, as my friend [from North Carolina tells us, a great and destroying spirit, but there are also subordinate spirits employed in this goodly work of proscription—the master spirit, unable to take a view of the whole ground, has its under spirits; these minor spirits, within the spheres of their respective departments, are singling out objects of executive vengeance. By some of the papers which lie before me on my desk, I see the Post-master-General is busily employed; every postmaster and every little deputy postmaster, who cannot prove his claims to executive favor by proofs of conformity to the orthodox faith of the day, is considered as a heretic. In the persecution by the Postmaster-General of those who are not devoted to the party, I observe something truly ridiculous; thinking, I suppose, that public opinion would demand some justification of this conduct, he undertakes to assign reasons for it. I observe in the paper of this morning the Postmaster General has removed one of his deputies at Augusta in Georgia, and makes a sort of apology for it. He tells the man it is because he is a printer and the occupations are incompatable. This gentleman writes to him that he is not a printer and that he never was concerned directly nor indirectly in the publishing of a paper. It seems then the Postmaster-General was mistaken, but the deputy lost his office. This lesson will prevent future explanations probably by the Postmaster General. It will be more convenient for him to wrap himself up in executive infallibility and insist "The king can do no wrong." The gentleman from Virginia has noticed the sedition act and says, the present executive requires no such shield for his protecton; that he wants no artificial means of defence; yet in the very same breath we hear the gentleman complaining of defamatory scribblers, and of the profligacy of our presses. It does not become the honorable gentleman to complain of the public prints. It is well recollected that when heretofore we endeavoured to check the licentiousness of the press, he and his friends insisted that its licentiousness and liberty were so closely allied that should we attempt to touch this vein we would run] the hazard of giving a mortal wound to the great arteries of the body politic. This was formerly the language of gentlemen who are now it seems suffering from the effects of their past policy; they are now experiencing what they might have learned from a good old book, "That who seweth the wind will reap the whirlwind." It did not become them (to use our Saviour's expression) "to cast the first stone." I shall hear, sir, close my observations in answer to those offered by the gentleman of Virginia, to whom I have had occasion to refter so often; permit me however, before taking my leave of him, to express my sorrow that he deemed it necessary in ranging the wild field he occupied to visit Mount Vernon, and attempt to disturb the ashes of our political father. This circumstance was not required to prove that pre-eminence is often obnoxious, "and why must Aristides be called more just than others." was asked by the envious Athenian who voted for his banishment. Another honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Thompson) asked my friend from North-Carolina, why he now mourns and sighs over the constitution, which he last year assisted to violate and insists upon it we did wound the constitution, in putting down the two courts of Kentucky and Tennessee. Sir, it has been satisfactorily shewn by my learned friend from Delawae, that the offices were not in those two instances destroyed but modified, and that we did not take their offices from the judges but merely assigned them new duties. This, however, the gentleman from Virginia calls wounding the constitution, and proceeds to says you did destroy two courts and we will destroy sixteen. What, sir, will he tell us that our hands are red with the blood of the constitution to justify his embruing his? Because he thinks we then violated the constitution, will he now murder it Sir, it was by sounding the alarm about meditated violations of the constitution and by gross misrepresentations of our intentions, and reiterated charges of not respecting the constitution, that public opinion was violated, the public mind misled, and the administration of our government placed where it now is. But almost in the moment of changing, when the present administration is in its gristle, it assumes the attitude of a gladiator, attacks the judiciary, violates the rights of the judges, and says to us *you set the example*. Sir, had we set them the example, it was a bad one, and it does not become them to follow it; but we never gave any such examples, we always reverenced the judiciary as the bulwark of the constitution, and considered the rights of the judges as the rights of all the people of America. It is said by the gentleman from Virginia, that our devotion to the judiciary establishment makes us wince at any attempt to strip off some of its superfluous and expensive trappings, and that we will not part with the corinthian and composit pillars which have been added for its decoration.

Sir, the judiciary is the fabric of the constitution, not a Corinthian pillar, not any ornament added by Congress; it is, Sir, the grand Doric column; one of the three foundation pillars formed, not by Congress, but by the people themselves; it binds together the abutment, it is laid in the foundations of the fabric of our government, and if you demolish it the grand arch will totter, and the whole will be endangered. We are asked, by the gentleman from Virginia, if the people want judges to protect them? Yes, Sir, in popular governments constitutional checks are necessary for their preservation; the people want to be protected against themselves; no man is so absurd as to suppose the people collectively will consent to the prostration of their liberties; but if they be not shielded by some constitutional checks they will suffer them to be destroyed; to be destroyed by demagogues, who filch the confidence of the people by pretending to be their friends, demagogues who, at the time they are soothing and cajoling the people with bland and captivating speeches, are forging chains for them; demagogues who carry daggers in their hearts, and seductive smiles in their hypocritical faces; who are dooming the people to despotism, when they profess to be exclusively the friends of the people; against such designs and such artifices were our constitutional checks made to preserve the people of this country. Will gentlemen look back to the histories of other countries, and then tell us the people here have nothing to apprehend from themselves? Who, Sir, proved fatal to the liberties of Rome?—The courtier of the people; one who professed to be "the man of the people," who had willed away his fortune to the people, and had exposed his will to the public eye; a man who, when a crown was proffered to him, shrunk from the offer, and affectedly said it did not come from the people; it was Julius Cæsar who prostrated the liberties of Rome, and yet Cæsar professed to be the friend of Rome, to be in fact *the people*. Who was it that in England destroyed the representative government and concentrated all is powers in his own hands? One who stiled himself the man of the people; who was plain, nay studiously negligent of his dress; disdaining to call himself Mister, it was plain and unassuming Oliver—Oliver Cromwell, the friend of the people; the protector of the commonwealth. The gentleman from Virginia says he would rather live under a despot than a government where the judges are as independent as we wish them to be. Had I his propensities, I like him, would sold my arms and look with indifference at this attack upon the constitution. It has been my fortune, Mr. Chairman, to have visited countries governed by despots—warned by the sufferings of the people I have seen there, I am zealous to avoid any thing which may establish a despotism here. It is because I am a republican in principle and by birth, and because I love a republican form of government and none other, that I wish to keep our constitution unchanged. Independent judges at the same time that they are useful to the people, are harmless to them. The judges cannot impose taxes; they cannot raise armies; they cannot equip fleets; they cannot enter into foreign alliances; these are powers which are exercised without controul by despots; and as the gentleman from Virginia does not hold despots in abhorrence, he and I can never agree in our opinions on government.

Whether another honorable gentleman from Vir. (Mr. Randolph) has derived all the service from his sling and his stone he had expected, or whether he feels acquitted of his promise and now thinks himself capable of prostrating the Goliah of this house, armed cap-a-pie, with the constitution of his country, I cannot conjecture; whether he has discovered the skill and the prowess of David, or whether he is likened to him only by the weapons he wars with, it is for the committee to judge—for myself I must say that his high promises had exeited expectations which in me have not been realized, and when the gentleman sat down I was sorry to find my objections to the bill on your table undiminished—I say sorry, for I can only lay my hand upon my heart, and in the fullness of sincerity declare there is nothing I desire more anxiously than to be convinced by gentlemen that this measure is not unconstitutional. It is not competent for us to decide where the power of judging shall be placed, as is supposed by the gentleman from Virginia, who says the only question is where this power shall be placed. Sir, the true question is where *was* this power placed by the constitution? and the honest answer must be, that it was obtained to the judiciary by the will of the people:—Their power is paramount to that of the legislature and revocable only by the authority that gave it. In deprecating the adoption in this country of the common law of England, which was brought to it by our ancestors, and the principles of which are the fundamental maxims of our liberties, the gentleman from Virginia has attempted to shew the inconveniencies resulting from its uncertain rules, and has noticed the case of Williams which occurred in Connecticut. Sir, I am surprised that a gentleman so correct as he generally is should have fallen into the inaccuracy he has. The case of Williams is a notorious one, and it was not a prosecution at common law—the history of it is, that when general Pinckney was at Paris he learned that some of the privateers which were then cruising against the American commerce were commanded by Americans—as soon as this information reached congress, they passed a law to prohibit our citizens from going into the service of any of the belligerent powers.

Williams continued to command a French privateer, and he had captured many of our vessels—he was afterwards brought into Connecticut, and there tried and punished—not under the common law as the gentleman from Virginia supposed; but under our statute; under the law passed in 1798. The gentleman has asked whether if we had created an army of judges and given them monstrous high salaries it would not be right to repeal the law; that if the power exists to repeal any law which might have passed on this subject, it might not now be used, and has been pleased to say we would have created more judges and given them higher salaries if we had not wanted nerves, and tells my honorable and learned friend from Delaware that we were restrained by the same feebleness of nerve which induced us at the Presidential election to put blank votes in the ballot box. Sir, my friend from Delaware does want that sort of nerve that some gentlemen now discover; although he is as brave as he is wise, yet in living without fear he will live without reproach, and never make himself liable to the charge of prostrating the constitution of his country. For such a work it is true he has no nerve. The observations of one honorable gentleman from Virginia [Mr Giles) being now reiterated by another respecting the course of conduct we pursued at the Presidential election shews that time has not abated the resentment of Virginia which we excited by our not voting for the Virginia candidate.

Permit me here to declare, sir, that in reviewing all my public conduct I can discover no one act of which I am more satisfied than my having put a blank vote into the ballot box; much has been said on this subject; my friend from Delaware and myself have been denounced by the jacobins of the country; at their civic feasts and in their drunken frolics we have been noticed; European renegadoes who have left their ears on the whipping posts of

their respective countries, or who have come to this country to save their ears, have endeavored to hang out terrors to us in the public prints; nay, sir, circular letters have been diffused through the country, charging us with the intention of preventing at one time the election of a president and at another with the design of defeating the vote of the electors and making a president by law. This was all a calumny, and as it relates to the South Carolina delegation, I declare they had no intention of defeating the public will; they never heard of any project for making a president by law; they had but one object in view, which they pursued steadily as long as there was any prospect of attaining it. The gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from New-York had an equal number of votes; we preferred the latter; we voted for him more than thirty times, but when we found our opponents would not unite with us, and seemed obstinately determined to hazard the loss of the constitution rather than join us; we ceased to vote; we told them we cannot vote with you, but by ceasing to vote, by using blank votes we will give effect to your votes; we will not choose, but we will suffer you to choose. Surely, Mr. Chairman, there was nothing in all this which had any aspect towards defeating the public will. Why I did not prefer the gentleman who ultimately was preferred has already been mentioned. This is a subject on which I did not expect to be called upon to explain; but the gentlemen from Virginia have called, and it was necessary to answer. Permit me to state also, that besides the objections common to my friend from Delaware and myself, there was a strong one which I felt with peculiar force. It resulted from a firm belief that the gentleman in question held opinions respecting a certain description of property in my state, which should they obtain generally would endanger it, and indeed lessen the value of every other. Following the example set by his colleague the gentleman from Virginia has bestowed much censure on the past administration, and makes it a serious charge against them, having appointed under the law a gentleman of Maryland who he says was not with us formerly, but unfurled his standard in the service of his king, and fought against his countrymen whom he then deemed rebels.

(To be continued.)

NEWBURYPORT, April 30.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By capt. Bagley, from Alicant, we have received copies of letters from Consul O'Brien, at Algiers, dated 12th and 20th February to the American Consul at Alicant, stating that four of the six Algerine corsairs which had been cruising, had returned after capturing five Neapolitan vessels and sixty-five christians, which were made slaves of—it was not known where the other two were—those that have returned are preparing for another cruise—that on the 19th inst. our Ambassador arrived from the Bashaw of Tripoli; he came in a prize, Swedish vessel, with half the crew French—brought some white and black slaves as presents to the Dey and Ministry, and we hear, has got a permit to go to Bona, on this coast, and load with wheat for Tripoli, where it was very scarce. It is a fact that three Tripolitan corsairs are at sea in quest of Americans and Swedes.

List of American vessels lying at Port Spain, Trinidad, March 19, communicated for the Herald.

Ship Charles, Thomas, Newburyport; schooner Polly, Stone, do. to sail for a market; schooner Two Friends, Moulton, Beverly, to sail for a market in six days; schooner Sally, Lamson, do; ship Simpson, Tibbits, Portsmouth, N. H. schooner ———, Burr, Salem; schooner Atalanta, Jorthen, Edenton, N. C. brig John and Edward, Smith, of Bristol, last from Savannah, just arrived; brig New-Haven, Benham, of N. Haven; schooner Commerce, Hammond, Rhode-Island; ship Savina, Johnson, New-York.

St. Kitts, April 6—Markets very dull, flour 6½ dolls. by cargo, beef 11, pork 13 15, Virginia Corn 5s per bushel; no sale for Onions.—At Teneriffe March 3 —Snow Fanny of Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

Yesterday arrived and fired a salute, the ship Monticello, capt. Davy, 89 days from the Isle of France, 13 of which were on the coast, amidst heavy northerly gales. On the 10th of March touched at St. Helena, staid there 3 days. Capt. D. spoke on his passage the following vessels: March 21st, the Danish ship Vesurges, from Batavia to Bremen, March 27, lat. 2, 44, S. spoke Spanish ship Two Brothers, from St. Andero, to Montevido. March 31, lat. 00, 15, long, 30, W. Danish schooner Phœnix, Kilner, from Africa, to St. Thomas, out 20 days with 170 slaves. April 21, lat. 28, 7, ship Rachel, Wetheral, from Surinam, to London, out 30 days. April 10, ship Minerva, Jones, of Newburyport, from Charleston, to Liverpool, out 10 days.

April 15, lat. 17, 46, N. ship Olive Jordan, of and from Portland to ———, out 15 days.

24th, lat, 32, 13, N. sloop Sally, of and from Providence, R. I. to New-Providence, out 10 days.

April 30, lat. 36, 00, schooner Jupiter, Bradbury, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, out 6 days.

The China, Kerr, of Philadelphia, for Europe had sailed 6 days before. Left there the English East-India Company's ship Arniston, just arrived from London, with a new Governor for St. Helena. On the 19th touched at the Island of Ascension. Left there a ship bound from Batavia to Bremen.

The Monticello, left at the Isle of France, the 2d of Feb. the ship Ceres, Jones, of Philadelphia, to sail next day for Bombay.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

The brig Sally, Traverse left Port Republican for Baltimore, the sixth of April.

Arrived, brig Henry, capt. Sherman, 40 days from Cadiz. Left there, ships Harmony, Mirick; James Chandler, and barque Amelia, Anderson, of Baltimore. The ship Manilla, Clasby, of New-York, had arrived at Cadiz, and was under quarintine. Spoke a schooner from Port Republican bound to Boston.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

By an arrival at Norfolk, letters have been received in Town of as late date as the 24th March, they contain no positive information relative to the Definitive Treaty, but speak of it as if no doubt was entertained of its ultimate ratification.—Produce of every kind was very dull.

The President left Washington on Wednesday for Monticello.

The frigate President, arrived at Washington on Wednesday last.

It would not be considered decent perhaps, to congratulate the citizens on this exchange of presidents. Tho' there are many persons who might think, that the latter, would be much more serviceable in case of war than the former; as the excellency of the one, is said to consist in attack, and the other in *retreat;* the most distinguished qualities of the two Presidents united might make a great General. *Wash. Fed.*

A letter received by a gentleman in Salem from the Cape of Good Hope, dated January 19, 1802 observes "The English have given up the Cape to the Dutch; and it is reported here that the English soldiers are to proceed to Madras."

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

The following extract, with the subsequent proclamation, has been politely handed us by a gentleman of this city.

"*Port-Republican, April 6, 1802.*

"Inclosed you have a proclamation laying a duty of twenty per cent (according to the tariff of Toussaint) upon all dry goods not of French manufacture, imported into the island either in French or foreign vessels. We hope it may arrive in time to prevent you from being a sufferer by shipping Russian, German, or English manufactures."

Head-quarters at Port-Republican, March 6th 10th year of the French Republic.

The General in Chief orders as follows:

Article 1. All French vessels, arriving directly from France laden with French merchandize, shall only pay half the duties of import and export which are imposed upon the vessels of foreign nations.

Art 2. All vessels importing dry goods manufactured in any other country but France, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

True copy,

The general of division, chief and major-general of the army.

(Signed) DUGUA.

We publish the following as an instance of the unparalleled depravity of the present rulers of St. Domingo.

Extract of a letter from Port-Republican, dated the 30th March to a gentleman in this city.

"Your law suit is decided upon—but I cannot inform you whether in your favor or otherwise, the judge observing the most profound secrecy on that head, and keeping the judgment locked up in his bureau. The only terms on which information can be obtained by either party, is by the payment of *sixty joes*, at which price he has taxed it. As I do not believe you, who are the defendant, are so much interested in the decision as to pay thus dearly for the information, you had better wait till you get it by means of your adversary who was ruined by the conflagration of Leogane."

It is a subject of no small congratulation to the real friends of their country, to find the leading men at present in power, in some instances, returning to those sound principles which characterised the former administrations of the general government. But a few years have elapsed since the attachments of certain persons, now high in office to French principiples, had well nigh involved us in a most ruinous war with Great-Britain. Nothing but the rashness of the first minister of Republican France, and the transcendent popularity of our illustrious Washington, saved the United States from this dreadful event. The votes of the *patriots* of *that* day are now fast changing. They find that they must either sacrifice the interest and welfare of their country, or submit to follow the *reprobated* maxims of the late administrations. *Now,* they begin to find, what the Federalists have long maintained and inculcated, that all the professions of respect, by French Republicans, for the *rights of man*—for liberty and equality, &c. were hollow and hypocritical—that their revolutionary constitutions would terminate in a military despotism—that they would be a scourge to themselves, and a nuisance to their neighbours. Such have been the event—but of late the evil, of which only the distant rumour had yet reached us, begins to draw near, and to menace our Southern States with actual danger.—This is no pleasant prospect to Southern Planters; but their representatives have not the resolution to take those decisive steps which are necessary to avert the impending evil. Had they not impaired the revenue—reduced the army and navy, and by *party distinctions* alienated the affections and confidence of more than *one half* of the citizens of the United States, and that half unquestionably possessing the largest portion of the wealth, talents and character of the country, they might look the danger in the face unappalled.—It is, however, some consolation to find better feelings and ideas drawing on our country. On the 5th ult. Mr. Giles. in the debate on the repairs of the Berceau, said, "That any sensible man would not need a minutes reflection to convince him that there can be no sympathy between the executive of this country and that of France. He hoped, and believed, that the President felt no partiality to the government of any foreign nation; *certain he was that he felt no partiality for that of France.* No two governments could be more diametrically opposed in their views and objects than the governments of these two nations. Mr. Giles said, that a very few days would convince the world, that no sympathy exists between the executive of this country and that of France!!"

In this city, some leading democratic gentlemen have not hesitated to avow, "that in case the present negociation at Amiens should be broken off, and war recommence, the cause of Great Britain will be the *popular* cause.

The handsome manner in which our country was lately spoken of in the British House of Commons, and the conciliating conduct lately evinced by Cabinet Ministers, contrasted with the cruel treatment which our countrymen have recently experienced from French Republicans at St. Domingo, have opened the eyes of our citizens, and instructed them where their true interest lies. May those just views daily enlarge, and lead to measures which will advance the true and permanent welfare of our country—secure the blessings of continual peace abroad, and establish greater harmony at home. *Com. Adv.*

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorised, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 13th day of this present month; on Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on Thursday the 24th day of the same month, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLS, } *Commissioners.*

Teste, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commmission.

May 8. d6w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. } TO WIT.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consedt of parties in the case of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe and Co. in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:——

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the up per story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor—all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, and out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appearing to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.

May 8. dtf

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemens' fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, childrens' fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

STOLEN

From the subscriber, living in Orange county, within one mile of the Orange Spring, Virginia, on Tuesday the 20th inst. a *rusty black Horse*, with a blaze face and bob tail, branded I. S. one hind foot white, about 4 feet 10½ inches high. The person who took him, *John Clark*, a tailor by trade, is about 40 years of age, a small man with a dark complexion, his *left arm is crooked*, occasioned by its having been broke in the joint. *Twenty Dollars* reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the horse to me at Orange Spring.

JAMES COOPER.

April 26. eo5t‡

PETER NOWLAND,

Hair Dreſſer, Royal Street,

Has juſt received an additional ſupply of articles in his line, among which are

Ladies' ſhell Combs mounted with gold and beads,
Gentlemens' plain do.
Almond Paſte for cleaning the ſkin,
Chemical Waſh Balls,
Gentlemens' Morocco travelling Shaving Caſes,
Salt of Lemons for taking ſpots out of Clothes,
Vegetable Powder in boxes,
Short Silk Suſpenders,
Violet & Windſor Soap,
Eſſences in Phials,
Tooth Powder and Dentifrice,
An aſſortment of Tooth Bruſhes,
Silk and Swandown Powder Puffs,
Curling and Pinching Tongs,
Roſe, Melliflower, Violet and Marſhall Pomatum,
Ladies and gentlemens' japanned Dreſſing Caſes, complete,
Gentlemens' Neck Pads,
Do. Bandoes,
Moreton's and Hopkins's Razor Strops,
Bayley's Shoe Blacking,
Court Plaiſter.

May 6. eo6t

William Hartſhorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaiſter of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the buſhel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his ſtore in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the buſhel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel,
Firſt and ſecond quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,
A ſmall Houſe on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaſter's.

Alſo, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick Houſe on King ſtreet, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe.

3d mo. 1. d

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Monday the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for ſale on the premiſes, upon a

Credit of 6 and 12 months,

upon notes with approved indorſers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the eaſt ſide of Alfred ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Cameron ſtreet, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred ſtreet 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron ſtreet 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with a kitchen and other out houſes upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—The lot is ſubject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into ſmaller diviſions, and ſold either in thoſe diviſions, or altogether, as will be moſt agreeable to thoſe inclined to purchaſe. This ſale is made to ſatisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompſon and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP',

April 16. d3tt

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter caſk. Alſo,

*Refined Salt Petre, by the quar*ter cwt. or larger quantity. A conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for ſale on the loweſt terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

WANTED,

A WET NURSE of good character—ſuch an one will meet with good encouragement. Apply to the Printers.

April 16. eo

An apprentice wanted.

Land for Sale.

On Friday the 18th of June next, will be ſold, on the premiſes, by virtue and in purſuance of a decree of the county court of Faifax, made by conſent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a ſuit brought on the chancery ſide of the ſaid court,

By Wm. Wditcroft, Joſiah W. King, Letitia King, Henry Whitcroft, Sarah Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe, Frances Munroe, Alexander Kerr, Ann Ker, and Catharine Whitcroft, adminiſtrator & heirs at law of Wm. Whitcroft, de'cd, } Complainants,

Againſt Joſiah Watſon, and Jane his wife, and Jas. Watſon, } Deff'dts.

We the ſubſcribers, comiſſioners in and by the ſaid decree commiſſioned and named, ſhall proceed to expoſe to public ſale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colcheſter roads, and touching on both of thoſe roads, with Cameron and South Run flowing through it, containing between five and ſix hundred acres, mortaged by Joſiah Watſon to William Whitcroft deceaſed, which mortage is filed among the papers in the ſaid ſuit. The above land will be ſold either in parcels or altogether as may be found moſt ſuitable on the day of ſale; a ſatisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inſpection of all concerned by the day of ſale, and thoſe diſpoſed to purchaſe, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the ſaid ſuit to Mr. Joſiah Watſon, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the ſubſcribers.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
Nich's FITZHUGH,
Wm. PAYNE.

May 4. eodf

3000 feet of Mahogany

FOR SALE.

It will be ſawed to any thickneſs and ſold on moderate terms. Apply to

BENJAMIN ADAMSON,

joiner and cabinet maker, Fairfax ſtreet, near Queen ſtreet, or to

RALPH DOUGLASS, Sawyer, Patrick ſtreet, facing Mr. Francis Peyton's dwelling houſe, King ſtreet.

May 4. eo3t‡.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartſhorne for himſelf and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Iſrael Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and Wm. Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowdſon and William Stenberger in Shenandoah. This being a buſineſs in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publiſh without conſulting the other commiſſioners as they are all at a diſtance. The law is with me, and I doubt not will be ſhewn by the other commiſſioners, to any perſon applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; the remaining ſum of Ninety Dollars, on each ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the Preſident and Directors, to be choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

ALEXANDER SMITH AND SON,

Have juſt received from Philadelphia,

—A quantity of—

Bolting Cloths,

OF the lateſt importation from Europe—which, in addition to their former ſtock, make a complete aſſortment, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms for caſh.

They have alſo on hand,

Molaſſes in hogſheads,
Whiſkey in barrels,
Pork and beef in barrels,
Philadelphia lime,
Soap and candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Sugar in barrels, and
1000 buſhels Turk's-Iſland SALT, &c. &c.

We continue to ſelect the beſt FLOUR for family uſe.

A. S. & SON.

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ſhip Tyſon, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for ſale, at the ſtore lately occupied by John Ramſey, *King-ſtreet,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates aſſorted.

Alſo,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional ſupply of thoſe articles by the firſt arrivals from Britain. Country ſtorekeepers and others will find it their intereſt in giving him a call, as he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

April 30. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the Diſtrict of Columbia, as ſoon as he can cloſe his out ſtanding concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which is a good Houſe, a new Barn, and ſome excellent Meadow.——Alſo, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron Houſe, ſituated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily tranſported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchaſed.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may alſo be purchaſed.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefly under fence of cedar poſts and cheſnut rails.

A large and handſome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke Houſe, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The Houſe is not quite finiſhed. It will be ſold either in its preſent ſtate, or finiſhed as may ſuit the purchaſer.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilſon, and the ſubſcriber, between Fairfax ſtreet and the river Potomac; and, alſo, the diviſion of the ſaid wharf, made from Mr. Thompſon's by a 20 feet ſtreet.

An undivided half of a LOT in the weſt ſide of Fairfax ſtreet, above Queen ſtreet, on which the houſe was burnt laſt winter.

For particulars, reſpecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1a 7t

TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Cottom and Stewart,

And for ſale at their Book Store, Royal Street,

The Tablet of Taſte:

OR,

POCKET ALMANACK

FOR 1802.

The Contents of which are as follow, viz.

THE FRONTISPIECE repreſenting the Urn carried in the Funeral Proceſſion of *Waſhington*, at New-York, with a deſcription of that Proceſſion.

Cenſus of the United States.
Eclipſes.
Common Notes.

Deſcription of the Engravings.

1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pieces. 4 Seat of John Adams, Eſq. 5 Detroit. 6 Quebec. 7 Bridge over the Piſcataqua River. 8 View of the Mouth of the Geneſee River. 9 View on the Geneſee River. 10 Table Rock. 11 Bunker's Hill. 12 Paſſiac Falls, with deſcriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Paſſiac Falls. Liſt of the principal officers of the Government of the United States. Early Friendſhip. To the Evening Star. The Compoſition of a Kiſs. To Celia on her Birth Day. Miracles. Soliude. Sonnet to Independence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at Athens. Proſpect of Winter. A Flight of Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mother. Roads from N. York to Kingſton, Upper Canada.

They have alſo received,

Lyric Ballads, by Wadſworth.
Leonard and Gertrude, &c.

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl ſtreet, New-York,

For publiſhing by Subſcription,

In two handſome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST

ON

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality,

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole reviſed and corrected, with new paſſages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a ſeries of numbers, under the ſignature of Publius, ſhortly after the promulgation of the Federal Conſtitution, and addreſſed to the People of the State of New-York, with the deſign of enforcing the propriety and neceſſity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man, whoſe name will be held in ſacred reſpect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to ſlander his fame ſhall have ſunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of diſtinguiſhed talents, occaſionally contributed ſome eſſays, which will be marked in the publication.*

All parties ſeem at length united in profeſſions of regard for the Conſtitution; if they are ſincere, the conſideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the perſuaſion of eloquence, was eminently uſeful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is deſirous of being well informed of the principles and proviſions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been ſupported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Conſtitution by its firſt oppoſers, and how they were anſwered, will find three volumes fraught with ample and ſatisfactory inſtruction. The ſtudy of them muſt form an eſſential part of the education of the American ſtateſman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here diſcover materials in the ſcience of Government well worthy of their attention; a ſcience, of all others, the moſt intereſting to mankind, as it moſt deeply concerns human happineſs. The Federaliſt contains principles that may be remembered and ſtudied with advantage by all claſſes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Repreſentative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well underſtood, and thoroughly developed, and ſhould, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of ſimilar ſyſtems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this ſubject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preſerve theſe papers, therefore, which have ſo much intrinſic merit, and ſuch laſting utility, in a dreſs ſuitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the ſame enlightened ſtateſman who was the chief author of the Federaliſt. Theſe Eſſays were written in defence of the firſt leading ſtep which our Government took to preſerve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Tranſatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and ſhaken the civilized world.

Now that the ſtorm has paſſed over, and the angry and tumultuous paſſions which at that time agitated our country, have in ſome meaſure ſubſided, theſe papers will be read with profit and pleaſure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any ſhould have doubted of the fitneſs of the meaſures which this writer has ſo ably advocated, and which experience has ſo forcibly proved to have been the beſt adapted to the intereſts of the country.

To give to theſe latter Eſſays a form which ſhall outlive the fleeting impreſſions of a newſpaper, they are incorporated in theſe volumes.—Publius and Pacificus will ſerve to keep in freſh remembrance two very important events in the hiſtory of our country.

* The firſt gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work ſhall be put to preſs immediately after 400 ſubſcribers are obtained, and finiſhed with the utmoſt expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books ſhall be forwarded, free of expence, to ſuch places as may be deſignated, and a perſon appointed to deliver them.

III. It ſhall be printed on a ſuperfine medium paper, with a neat type, handſomely bound and lettered, and delivered to ſubſcribers at *Two Dollars* a volume. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subſcribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiſer, and by the different Bookſellers in Alexandria.*

New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.